

Henry Ford's "Queer Ideas."  
For Crippled Soldiers.  
Land and a Good Start.  
How Does It Impress You?

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

Here is the latest queer idea from the brain of Henry Ford, of Detroit.

After you read it, you will understand why certain individuals feel that Ford is unfit to sit in the United States Senate.

(He will sit there, by the way, very soon.)

Ford believes that soldiers wounded, even seriously, might make a living for themselves and their families, after the war, if they could get a small farm and a start in life.

Ford does not merely talk when an idea occurs to him. He has asked Secretary Lane to pick out an average intelligent crippled soldier for an experiment. Ford will do the rest.

He will supply a ten-acre farm, cutting it out of his own good farm in Michigan. He will supply the soldier-farmer with up-to-date farm machinery, tools, buildings, house, and barn. He will start in at once to see what a crippled American soldier can do for himself and his family with that kind of a start.

Ford's idea is that it is better to help a crippled man make a living by a reasonable investment than keep him as a pauper in some poorhouse or half starved on a pension of twenty dollars a month.

When he goes to the Senate, Ford will tell the other Senators that what he is going to do on a small scale the country ought to do on a big scale.

There are millions of acres of land uncultivated in this country, much of it belonging to the Government. There are untold millions of acres that could be reclaimed by irrigation or drainage. Ford's idea, and the general public shares it, would be to let soldiers own and cultivate land, increase the nation's wealth, add to the food supply, and become independent, prosperous, land-owning citizens.

A man like Ford with "queer ideas" of this kind is not fit to be a United States Senator, in the opinion of newspapers and others controlled by corporations or by prejudice.

We have had Senators that voted cheerfully to give millions of acres of land to railroads. We have had Senators that would enthusiastically give water, power, mining rights, oil rights, public wealth in billions to big men and big corporations.

The presence of such men in the Senate seems quite appropriate to those that dislike Henry Ford.

But when you suggest sending to the Senate Henry Ford, whose idea is "ten acres of good land and a start in life for the crippled soldier," who believes that the Government should own railroads and manage them for the public, who thinks that a big manufacturer should pay his men the best wages and sell his product at a low price—you disturb many placid, conservative minds.

It is presumably only a question as to the size of Henry Ford's majority in Michigan on election day. The man running against him on the Republican ticket is an honorable man of high character; he would make an excellent Senator undoubtedly. But in the nomination of Henry Ford and in the unanimous opposition to his election on the part of selfish corporate interests, there is involved an issue that will be settled in the long way undoubtedly by the State of Michigan. The Michigan farmers who ride with Ford will vote with Ford. They know him.

The pleasing thing in late news is, besides the continuous success of the allies, the various peace whinnies from inside the central empires.

The Austrian prime minister, Burian, suddenly discovers that this war will probably cost a lot of bloodshed, and says he must talk of peace "because we all honestly want it."

Speak for yourself, Baron Burian. You and the others in your empire that the Kaiser uses as pawns should have thought about the bloodshed long ago. Your enemies are in no hurry about peace just now. There is house cleaning to be done first, and it is going on nicely.

Karolyi, the distinguished Hungarian statesman, thinks that peace should come "with President Wilson's peace program as a basis."

But President Wilson has not announced any recent "program." It would be well for the Central Empire gentlemen to find out what President Wilson's views are now. The program of one year is not the program of the next. The program of a nation whose ships have been sunk and whose men have been killed is not what it was before the killing and sinking.

Burian thinks there should be "a calm exchange of views." The only immediate important exchange of views is going on now on the battle front of France and Belgium. It is an energetic exchange and progressing satisfactorily. There is a time for peace talk; President Wilson gave the Prussians their opportunity. That time has gone. There is a time for fighting, and this is the time. It will be a busy fall and winter for the Central Empires.

WEATHER:

Thunder showers this afternoon or tonight. Friday fair. Temperature at 8 a. m., 65 degrees. Normal temperature on September 12 for the last thirty years, 69 degrees.

# GEN. PERSHING BEGINS BIG OFFENSIVE YANKS ADVANCE ON TEN-MILE FRONT CAPTURING ELEVEN GERMAN VILLAGES

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The expected American offensive was begun at 5 o'clock this morning, under personal command of Gen. Pershing. Advancing on a ten-mile front, the Yanks have taken eleven towns. The scene of operations is in Lorraine, very close to the German border. The largest number of American troops used since the war began are involved. The objective of the offensive would appear to be Metz, an important German center.

## ST. MIHIEL SALIENT MENACE FOR FOE

By J. W. T. MASON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The American offensive has started against the German positions southwest of Metz.

The objective may be Metz, or it may be the Mormon front in Lorraine south of Metz in the general direction of the Rhine. The probability at present is that the Americans have as their immediate purpose the closing up of the St. Mihiel salient, which would throw the Germans back on Metz and straighten the allied front along the German frontier.

The St. Mihiel salient is the most dangerous pocket now remaining along the whole of the German west front. If its destruction is the immediate purpose of the American attack, an assisting assault may be developed by the Franco-American forces who are known to occupy the line on the west side of the wedge between St. Mihiel and Verdun.

### POCKET RIGHT ANGLED.

The pocket is in the form of a right angle, beginning at Verdun, then running about twenty miles south to St. Mihiel and turning eastward for twenty-five miles toward the German border. The Meuse and the Moselle rivers are the boundaries of this twenty-five-mile stretch along which the Americans today have started their offensive.

The country is rather difficult for military operations. It is hilly and has been heavily protected with artillery by the Germans. Nevertheless, Von Hindenburg may well have been forced by his search for man power to have decided to relinquish eventually the St. Mihiel wedge. It is highly improbable, however, that he has completed his preparations so soon for this operation. The Americans may well, therefore, have caught him off his guard by their sudden attack today.

### THE EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.

The effective combatant strength of the American overseas forces at the present time is probably a million men.

Of these a maximum of 900,000 may now be under General Pershing's direct command. This does not mean, however, that anything like that number is engaged in the offensive which began today.

The whole of the twenty-five mile front east of St. Mihiel between the Meuse and the Moselle river is not held exclusively by the Americans.

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## Scene of the American Offensive



The shaded portion of the map indicates Lorraine territory, the white portion is in Germany. The battle line indicated is as it was last reported before the activities of today began.

12,000,000 TO  
ANSWER CALL  
TO THE COLORS

America's new army—General March has promised that it will be the victory army—passed from the initial stage today.

In 4,457 separate places throughout the United States the man power of the nation between the ages of eighteen to twenty-one and thirty-one to forty-five lined up to announce "here" to Uncle Sam.

With hands playing and the national colors in evidence from every flagstaff, the men of the victory army presented themselves for enrollment so that the promise of the general staff to the allies that an army of 4,000,000 Americans will be in France by July 1 next with another army of more than 1,000,000—all fighting men—waiting here in reserve can be kept to the letter.

Departments Shut Down. Reports received by Maj. Gen. Enoch C. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, who has planned the entire make-up of the selective army of the United States, that in service and that to come, indicate that the enrollment everywhere is proceeding.

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RESTAURANT MILK  
AT 5 CTS. A GLASS

A fight against the charge of 10 cents for a 5-cent glass of milk in Washington was started today.

Clarence R. Wilson, Food Administrator for the District, decided to call a conference of Washington restaurants, at which they will be informed that the price of a glass of milk in their restaurants must be reduced from 10 to 5 cents a glass.

This action by Mr. Wilson is the result of an investigation by The Times in which Mr. Wilson was shown that prices for milk in Washington restaurants are unjustly high.

Information given by the New York Federal food board to The Times showing that the child's restaurants in New York had lowered the price of milk sold in their Gotham establishments, while the child's people in Washington had kept milk up to the old price, was instrumental in causing Mr. Wilson's decision. The meeting will be held this week, according to the food administrator.

"I have suspected for some time that prices for milk in restaurants were too high," stated Mr. Wilson today. "The information furnished by The Times in regard to the child's restaurants strengthens my conviction and furnishes sufficient grounds for calling a 'price-reducing' conference."

Mr. Wilson believes that a half pint of milk should be sold in the restaurants for 5 cents. This would be at the rate of 20 cents a quart to the consumer. At present many restaurant keepers are charging consumers at the rate of 40 cents a quart. The average restaurant glass has been found to contain about one-half pint.

WILL TAKE UP  
EVA ROY CASE  
NEXT MONDAY

A Fairfax county grand jury Monday morning will send whether Lou Hall, held for the murder of Eva Roy, is to be bound over to the November term of the circuit court or given his freedom. Monday will be his forty-first day of confinement.

Commonwealth Attorney C. Vernon Ford, who has actively directed the investigation of every clue in connection of the murder on August 6, has summoned fifteen witnesses in an effort to place the blame of the crime on the woodcutter, who was found in the vicinity of the crime near Burke Station, on the day the crime was committed. The evidence which the fifteen witnesses for the Commonwealth will present, is entirely circumstantial.

It is understood the Commonwealth will also present evidence implicating others than Lou Hall. Attorney Walter Oliver, defending Lou Hall, is steadfast in the opinion that Lou Hall is innocent of the crime, and openly states that the Commonwealth is continually persecuting an innocent man. Lou Hall has no money, and is not able to compensate Attorney Oliver for his service.

## TANKS SMASH WAY FOR BIG OFFENSIVE

By FRED S. FERGUSON,

United Press Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE METZ FRONT, Sept. 12.—The first American offensive started at 5 o'clock this morning between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers.

The attack was launched out by the first army under the direct command of General Pershing.

Americans and the French also attacked on the western side of the St. Mihiel salient, pushing the enemy back in the region of Fresnes (at the northern base of the salient).

This action was on a front of twelve kilometers.

### FRENCH ON APEX.

The French are on the peak of the salient keeping pace with the Americans pinching in the sides.

This dispatch is filed from the St. Mihiel salient.

The Americans have captured eleven villages and advanced several kilometers on a 15-kilometer front (about 10 miles.)

The immediate objective of the attack is limited to a specified line.

Tanks are in action.

The greatest number of American troops and artillery yet involved in any single operation is engaged in the attack.

### MORE THAN 100 TANKS

More than 100 tanks, manned by Americans, aided in smashing the powerful concrete re-enforced first line of the enemy in the region of St. Baussant (twelve miles east of St. Mihiel). The tanks drove forward at sunrise behind a dense smoke screen.

The town of Montsec (seven miles east of St. Mihiel) was kept shrouded in a smoke screen all morning long to prevent effective German observation.

The weather is ideal for the offensive.

The allies have complete supremacy of the air.

The above dispatch from Ferguson was received by the United Press in triplicate, via Western Union, Commercial.

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